OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT.

OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT.

LINCOLN ON ASIA'S TRADE.

Interesting Reminiscences From a Man He
Appointed Consul to Hong Kong.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: The
recurrence of Lincoln's birthday revives reminiscences of him so vividly upon my recollection that they seem events of yesterday. I first knew
Mr. Lincoln in 1850, when he made his great

Here again I remarked, Mr. Lincoln in 1859, when he made his great

speech against secession on the banks of the Ohio River at Cincinnati, particularly addressed to our Kentucky neighbors. I met him again in February, 1861, at Cincinnati, surrounded by thousands, as he halted there on the way to Washington to be inaugurated as President. I did not there meet him again tall the autumn of 1863, on the occasion of the dedication of the National Cemetry on the battlefield of Gettysburg. Invitations had larly been issued requesting the attendance of the Governors of all the loyal States with their several staffs. I went by invitation of Gov. Tod of Ohio as one of his suite. This gave me the privilege of the speakers' platform. When there, I was seated quite near Mr. Lincoln, with whom were seated members of his Cabinet.

The day was bright and calm. The audience was immense. The proceedings were conducted with impressive solemnity. Edward Everett was the orator of the day. His polished address was listened to attentively, but not a stir of sympathetic emotion had been shown during its delivery. At its close the band rendered a solemn dirge.

Then Mr. Lincoln rose, advanced to the reading desk, put on his steel-rimmed spectacles, took from his vest pocket a thin slip of paper, placed it before him, glanced at it a moment; then, apparently unable to see its writing very well, he crumpled it in his hand and returned it to his vest pocket, removed his spectacles and proceeded to deliver that ever-memorable Dedicatory Address that has become a classic in American eloquence. He spoke only seven minutes. Before he had spoken ave minutes of those seven sympathetic emotion was swaying that vast audience, and at its close tears were dimming all eyes; that assembled multitude was sobbing. Lincoln's simple eloquence of heart in speaking of the great achievements of our "heroic dead" on that battlefield had touched the chords of feeling that Everett's pol-Ished sentences had failed to reach.

At the November election of 1864 Mr. Lincoln had been almost unanimously re-elected to the Presidency. The Proclamation of Emancipation had been issued and gone into effect. The Civil War was still in progress. Gen. Grant was in command of the Union armies. Gen. Sperman was marching "from Atlanta to the sea." Grant, commanding in person, was driving Gen. Lee back into his entrenchments at Richmond. The Confederate Government showed signs of weakening. The country now began to see the beginning of

One morning, early in 1865, there came to me by mail a book package bearing the stamp of State Department-Official Business." Thinking it to be "Public Documents," such as are usually distributed. I laid it aside for future reference. Recalling it a few days afterward, I opened it, and found therein my appointment as United States Consul at Hong Kong, with the "Consuls' Manual of Instructions" inclosed. I was surprised, as I had not applied for the place, nor for any other. Previous to this Mr. Lincoln had proffered me three other appointments in the foreign service, all of which I had declined. And now had come the fourth one, at Hong Kong. Of all others, this would be to me most acceptable, because of my desire to know more of that great Chinese Empire and its very peculiar people than books could teach. But, after full consideration, I decided that, for domestic reasons, I could not accept. But as all the previous proffers had been declined

and then remarked that he had had some trouble lately with certain of our Ohio people, especially with one Mr. Vallandigham, whom he had felt himself compelled to send beyond our Union lines because of his treasonable utterances in a public speech. I expressed to him the assurance that the sentiment of all loyal people of Ohio was with him in that matter. Hosmiled, and said:

"It is always gratifying to find the people with me in these trying times. And I think that, with his feelings publicly expressed, the country is just now better oif with Mr. Vallandigham out of it than in it."

"Suppose we talk together a little. And I am not 'Mr. President' now; I am Mr. Lincoln. So let us talk in a kind of neighborly way."

course, thereby binding the Pacific slope indissolubly to the Union."

Here again I remarked,
"Yes, Mr. President, I well remember that at
the outbreak of the rebellion there was anxiety in
the public mind as to what course the Pacific
slope would take in the impending conflict."

Mr. Lincoln, hearing this, looked up full atime,
and, speaking emphatically, said:
"Yes, secret machinations were set on foot
there, and it will never be know till the secret
archives of this Government are read how near
we came to losing the Pacific slope!"

Of course I could not know to what he particularly referred in thus speaking. He said no
more. Then again looking thoughtfully toward
the fire, and resuming his quiet tone of monologue, he continued:
"Of course, in the convulsive upheaval of all
the elements of popular excitement that must
always attend civil wars, and especially among
us Americans, the deepest energies are naturally
aroused, and the whole people are, for the time
being, devoted to the stirring business of war.
Now, among our people such unusual energies
cannot be at once repressed. The excitement

aroused, and the whole people are, for the time being, devoted to the stirring business of war. Now, among our people such unusual energies cannot be at once repressed. The excitement of war being over, they will naturally and of necessity be directed to and manifested in industrial and commercial pursuits. From this will proceed business activities and enterprise of an unusually energetic character. So that, when the war is actually over and peace fully restored and our people have resumed their peaceful pursuits there will come a period of prosperity unexampled heretofore. We may have some political squabbles before we get matters entirely straightened out. but business interests will in the end prevail. And it will be the policy of the Government as now administered to promote by all appropriate means that peaceful solution of our present difficulties, and will aim to bring the people of the several sections of the country into friendly business relations, thereby strengthening the bonds of the Union through a community of industrial and commercial interests. "To this end, as well as for other ends, the opening of the highway by rail across the continent will be an important factor. Hence, as I have said, it is the policy of the Government as now administered to promote the completion of that Pacific railroad by all legitimate and suitable means. For," said he, turning and looking me full in the face, and speaking most earnestly, "we are determined to make a strong strike to bring a large proportion of the trade of Asia into and across this continent," bringing his big bony fist down on the table with an emphatic thump.

Then continuing, he said:

a large proportion of the trade of Asia into and across this continent, bringing his his bony fist down on the table with an emphatic thump.

Then continuing, he said:

"Now, as I have said, there seems to be some trouble with our Chinese business; and knowing you to be a good organizer. I want you to go to Hong Kong, one of the focal centres of Oriental commerce, and reorganize our Chinese trade with that port. I don't know how it is to be done, for I don't know what is the matter. That will be for you to find out, and then devise the remedy. I only know that selzures for irregularities are so frequent as to depress trade. You must endeavor to correct that. At Hong Kong you will have no one over you. I can commission you only as Consul, but owing to the necessities of the case existing at Hong Kong you will be charged virtually with the duties of Minister Resident as to that jurisdiction, as your Minister will be at London, a great way off. And I am sorry that I can't give you either the honor of the emoluments of that office; as we cannot very well appoint than one Minister to the same Government" (smiling). "You will, however, as due to your position there, correspond in all matters directly with the State Department here."

He cased speaking. A moment of silence ensued. Then I remarked:

"Your presentation of the matter, Mr. President, places it before me in a new aspect."

I thought it would, "he replied, "and that is why I wanted to talk with you. I asked Gov. Seward (Secretary of State) the other day if you had come to see him yet, and told him that when you came I wanted to talk with you. And I will further say now that I would consider your acceptance a favor, for we want that Chinese business attended to right away. The only instructions I would have to give you are, that you proceed to San Francisco, where the trouble chiefly seems to be, call on the Collector of that port, gain all the information you can at the Custom House there as bearing on our Chinese trade, then proceed to your Consulate, and

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 12.

The Revival of Industry and the Washington Administration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with great interest and approbation the Cuban Island To-day." This letter, presenting a clear summary of the Cuban situation to than in it."

This opened the way to speak of my purpose in calling, and I said:
"Mr. President, speaking of sending Mr. Vallandigham away reminds me that I too have received your orders sending me abroad; and I am curious to know what I have done that you would send me out of the country!"

The suggested idea seemed to please him. A mirthfull twinkle came into his eye, a genial smill than the truth. It is sugar and not tobacco upon received your orders sending me abread; and I am currous to know what I have done that you would send me out of the country.

The suggested idea seemed to please him. A mirthful twinkle came into his eye, a genial smile lighted up his rugged features, and turning fulface to me, with a long bony finger threateningly upliffed, in tones of mock solemnity, he replied:

I want you, sir, like Mr. Vallandigham, to all the majority of those who give the sugar and not tobacco upon which the prosperity of Cuba depends. Mr. President, I want you, sir, like Mr. Vallandigham, to all the majority of the swing that sugar production has been for many years the production has been for many years the production has been for many years the fact may be a sugar and not tobacco upon which the prosperity of Cuba depends. Mr. President, I duly received the papers conveying your appointment to me to the Consulate at Hong Kong; and I have come to express to you my grateful thanks for previous favors of like kind, and particularly for this last appointment, and to beg your permission to decline it.

Putting a hand quickly up, covering his ear.

Mr. Lit is sugar and not tobacco upon which the prosperity of Cuba depends. Mr. President, I duly received the papers conveying your appointment to me to the Consulate at Hong Kong; and I have come to express to you my grateful thanks for previous favors of like kind, and particularly for this last appointment, and to beg your permission to decline it.

Putting a hand quickly up, covering his ear.

Mr. Lit is sugar and not tobacco upon which the prosperity of Cuba depends. Mr. President, I duly received the papers conveying and the second, and apart from this it may be sugar and rises or falls according to the money value of the sugar copt. This is particularly for this last appointment, and to begin the majority and that the presching gravely and that the presching gravely and the papers of the Linke Roman Catholics and the papers of the Linke Roman Catholics and the papers of the Linke Roman Cat a far vaster field, but for the present it is unwise to devote much systematic attention to what for a long time to come must be side

fasues. enormous cash capital. It would be startling to realize the large sums which have been invested in the past in the vast development of this industry in Cuba. During the revolution

sends of our men in the various departments of that work.

"Besides, the completion of that work must be urged in order to facilitate and expedite communication with our States on the Pacific slope.

"Besides, the completion of that work must be urged in order to facilitate and expedite communication with our States on the Pacific slope.

"YONKEES, Feb. 23. E. Sherman Gould."

Their Increase in the Hudson and the Pa-

cific and the Man Who Caused It. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: I notice n your last Sunday's issue an article, entitled "International Game Protection," from which I quote the following: 'Several American fish culturists present re

lated the marvellous increase of shad in the Hudson River, and the gratifying result that has fol owed the introduction of this fish on the Pacific coast as proof of the great value of fish-cultural

Concerning the increase of the shad in the Hudson River I reproduce the following from a recent

"No Governmental enterprise has made more rapid progress than fish culture. In 1869 the Commissioners estimated the shad crop of the Hurison River to be worth \$7,000. What is more toothsome than the shad? In 1895, twenty-six years later, the shad taken from the 'American Rhine' weighed 4,000,000 pounds, and at 10 cents

Rhine' weighed 4,000,000 pounds, and at 10 cents each for the bucks and 20 cents each for roes the catch was worth \$185,000."

As to the wonderful result that has followed their introduction on the Pacific coast I take the following extract from the report of the United States Fish Commission for the year 1893:

"Soon after the shad first began to be caught in the gill nets of the salmon fishermen of San Francisco Bay and Sacramento River the fish were protected by State law, and the few examples occasionally smuggled into the San Francisco market sometimes brought the fishermen \$5 apiece. The rapid increase of the fish, however, soon made it apparent that further protection was unnecessary, and, accordingly, in 1852 the restrictions for their capture were removed.

"In the year named the fish were so abundant that at times they sold for 10 cents per pound. In 1892 the catch had become so large that the price at which the fish were retailed in San Francisco was only two or three cents per pound, two

price at which the fish were retailed in San Francisco was only two or three cents per pound, two fish often being sold for 25 cents. At times the San Francisco Bay fishermen were able to sell their catch at only one cent a pound. While a few years ago the average weight was only two and a half or three pounds it is now somewhat over four pounds, and large numbers of specimens weighing eight pounds or more are taken."

In connection herewith let me remind the present generation of the man who was the means of bringing about these wonderful results. The late Seth Green of Rochester, N. Y., discovered the art of the artificial propagation of shad in the year 1867, as stated in Harper's Weekly at the time of his death which occurred in August, 1888:

"To Seth Green is due the entire credit of having been the first to make the reproduction of shad possible."

been the first to make the replaced and alone," possible"

In 1871 Mr. Green, "single-handed and alone," transported the first shad across the continent to the Pacific coast, thus establishing this unexcelled food-fish on our western boundary for all time to come. Is it needful to say more to the thinking, to impress upon them the glory and immortality of the achievement of this remarkable benefactor?

CHESTER K. GREEN.

PROFANITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My letter protesting against the enforcement of the civil law for the use of profanity, has been criticised by a gentleman signing himself "Anti-Swearer." Quoting from a work of Judge Cooley, he states: "The criminal laws of every country have reference in a great degree to the prevailing public sentiment, and punish those acts as crimes which disturb the peace and order and tend to shock the moral sense of the community. The moral sense is measurably regulated and controlled by the religious belief: and, therefore, it is that those things which are estimated by a Christian standard as profane and blasphemous are properly punished as offensive, since they are offensive in the highest degree to the

But as all the previous profers had been declined by letter, I considered it now my duty to go to Washington, present my thanks in person to Mr. Lincoln, explain to him the situation, and declined the place.

With that purpose I went to Washington. I called at the White House to see the President Lincoln's private secretary, now Secretary of State. My card was sent in, and very soon I was informed that the President would see me. As I entered that the President would see me. As I entered door. He greeted me with a cordial hand shake, almost led me toward the open wood fire burning in a large fireplace; and, pointing me to a seat, seated himself at a corner of a long cloth-covered table, on which were piled what seemed a bushel of letters. At first our conversation was of a general nature. Presently, I tendered some congratulations on his recent re-election to the Presidenting of our Ohio people in particular. He means the manifestations of public sentiment and general feeling of our Ohio people in particular. He replied, and the masses as may be needed to remedy the difficult to the Massing the difficult to what the measures as may be needed to remedy the difficult that the him to thin the structure with the measures as may be needed to remedy the difficult that the him to thin the structure with the measures as may be needed to remedy the difficult that the him to him the structure with the measures as may be needed to remedy the difficult that the him to him the structure. It has that the him to him the structure of the will him you have seen me as the will him you have seen work that the will him you have seen me as the will him you have seen were definite information than I can."

I went directly to the State Department, saw Gov. Seward, told him of my interview with the President and the substance of what had been said, received from him additional information information than I can."

I went directly to the State Department, saw Gov. Seward, told him of my interview with the President and the substance of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I send you herewith "Planting and Planning Home Grounds," issued by the Stout Manual Training School at Menomonie, Wis., and "Surveying and Arranging Home and School Grounds.' The preface of the one and the circular letter of the other state the objects which have led to

their preparation. In Germany, Krupp, at Essen; in England,

coverment as how administered the implanting the such that relation to promote by all proper and trade. We want them for current and trade where the such that relation to promote by all proper and trade. We want them for current and the such that relation to promote by all proper and trade. We want them for current and the such that relation to the such that the s

whose appreciation of that which is beautiful UNIONS AT CITY'S THROAT. grounds more attractive and convenient to the means to secure expert advice or a knowl-edge of the best methods of making even the simplest improvements. It is to aid such per-sons that the accompanying instruction books

sons that the accompanying instruction books were prepared.

Work of this kind should be the beginning of a widespread movement to improve the appearance of home and public school grounds. The monotonous uniformity of home grounds is not relieved by the prevailing neatness in their maintenance. Inside the home there is usually some evidence of the individuality and character of the family. It is seldom one sees such individuality in home grounds, and school grounds are usually way below the standard of home surroundings. They degrade rather than uplift the taste of pupils.

Three years ago the American Park and Outdoor Art Association was formed and now has a membership from all parts of the Union engaged in educating the public taste on outdoor art.

Warkien H. Manning.

Secretary of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association.

An Iconoclast at St. Augustine To the Edwa of The Sun-Sir: There is an old Spanish fort at St. Augustine, Fla. Visitors to the served and cared for by United States soldiers. One of them, a middle-aged sergeant named Brown, acts as guide, shows the visitors the different parts of the fort and tells them its history. This is how he

iards used to punish their prisoners. Notice these marks of crosses on the walls. The prisoners were tied standing to these crosses and left from six to thirty-six hours for trivial breaches of military discipline. Our discipline is not so crael as that." Again "Here is a dungeon. There was a secret door here three skeletons in here, victims of the Inquistion, Here used to be the rack and the thumbscrews, and yender the pulleys used to drag and hoist the vic-tims."

yonder the pulleys used to drag and hoist the victims."

A recent visitor interrupted the guide by asking:
"Is what you say authentic? Are you sure you are stating historical fact.?"

"Oh yes!" answered the sergeant, "I know all about the Industion, for I have written its history!"

The visitor withdrew from the crowd, but met it and the sergeant in a neighboring part of the fortress, in the chape!,
"Here," said the sergeant, "is the chape!. There was the altar and on both sides of it you see the place for the holy water. The condenned priseners heard mass outside of this grated door. They were not allowed to enter the chape!, for if they got in they might run up and put their hands on the altar and then they would be saved. For in all Catholic countries a criminal who can catch hold of the altar must be allowed to go free "Sergeant." said the doubting visitor, "are you sure of this fact also?"

"Well," said the sergeant in a somewhat less confident tone, "aim I not correct? Is not what I say true?"

"No, it is not." said the visitor, "What you called."

No, it is not." said the visitor, "What you called

Baxter Street.

To the Editor of The Sun-fir: In your reference to the changes which have occurred in the names of streets, you state that Baxter street, formerly Orange street, was named after Col. Baxter, one of Civil War.

He was a friend of my father, and both have been dead many years. Baster street received its name about the same time that Worth street (formerly Anthony street) did. Orange street and Anthony street were noted as being among the worst in the city, and it was thought a change of name might timprove them. Has it?

CHABLES E. HOPE.

New York, Feb. 18. NEW YORK, Feb. 18.

BIPPUS'S MIDNIGHT WRAITH.

A Feminine Spook That Shows Herself to Many Unimpeachable Hoosiers.

last summer perambulated the graveyard at Rippus, fourteen miles northwest of this city

woman rose from the centre of the ground, wandered listlessly about the tembstones, and after the countryside, and farmers came for miles to see the spectacle. Many were sceptical and a few ridiculed the story, not having obtained a glimpse of the unearthly visitor; but there were many reputable men who contended that the wraith actually presented itself, and that they is a law respecting an establishment of a rejit gious doctrine, and contrary to the spirit of the constitution, notwithstanding the opinions of the Supreme and Circuit Course of Mississ of Missi

HABIT

Mrs. May Hawkins Will Help Every Woman Save a Drunkard.

A Trial Package of Her Marvelous Home Treatment FREE for the asking. Any true woman might well be proud to have eaved one poor soul from the shackles of drink, but Mrs. Hawkins has redeemed thousands by her noble and practical work among those who have been



STARTLING POSSIBILITIES OF PRE-VAILING RATE-OF-WAGES-LAW,

It Practically Takes Out of the Hands of the Municipality the Fixing of Wages for All the Manual Labor It Employs and Delegates It to the Unions-Will Enormously Increase the City's Bills.

It is only within the last day or two that the flicials charged with handling the city's finances have begun to realize the widespread effect of 'orporation Counsel Whalen's interpretation the Prevailing Rate of Wages law. The Corration ('ounsel and the heads of the city departments are now being inundated with letters from labor unions demanding the prevailing tate of wages for the members of these unions who are employed by the city, and agents of the o oblige in case of doubt as to what the union e of wages is in any trade. How many more blions of dollars a year the city will have to pay as a result of the law will not be known until the Comptroller has passed upon the amended payrolls. Moreover, the increase is likely to continue in succeeding years, as union wages are always on the up grade. The section of the abor law in question, after specifying that eight iours shall constitute a day's work, continues: "The wages to be paid for a legal day's work o all classes of such laborers, workmen or me hanies upon all such public work, or upon any material to be used upon or in connection there-

with, shall not be less than the prevailing rate for a day's work in the same trade or occupation in the locality within the State where such public work on, about or in connection with which such labor is performed in its final or completed form is to be situated, erected or used." The decision of the Corporation Counsel was

rendered in a case raised by the Municipal Civil Service Commission, which contended that Bridge ommissioner Shea by increasing the compenation of two steam engineers in the Department

Commissioner Shea by increasing the compensation of two steam engineers in the Department of Bridges to the prevailing rate of wages as demanded by the unions, was violating one of the rules of the Civil Service, as it meant a promotion from the third to the fourth grade without a civil service examination. Mr. Whalen's opinion is as follows:

"I believe that the rule in question is in conflict with the Labor law, chapter 415 of the laws of 1897 as amended by chapter 567 of the laws of 1899. It is provided by this law as amended not only that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for employees, but that they shall receive not less than 'the prevailing rate for a day's work in the locality within the State where such public work on, about or in connection with which such labor is performed in its final or completed form is to be situated, erected or used.'

"It would be possible to so construe the Labor law as to exclude the employees of municipal corporations from many of its benefits. But taking the spirit of the act rather than its letter, I think it must be held that all employees (who are defined in section 2 as workmen, mechanics or laborers) who are employed at a per diem compensation or in such avocations or employments as are usually compensated for by a per diem compensation are protected by the provisions of the act. In other words, all employees who can fairly be said to be mechanics, workmen or laborers employed at a per diem compensation are protected by the provisions of the act. In other words, all employees who can fairly be said to be mechanics, workmen or laborers employed by the city should be employees mentioned, namely, steam engineers, is in this city usually fixed upon a per diem basis. In other words, they are paid by wages and not by salary. If the amounts at which the wages of these persons have been fixed by the Commissioner of Bridges is the prevailing rate of wages in their occupation, not only was he right in flying them at the amount named but he would have been liable to pros

have been liable to prosecution for malfeasance in office, under section 4 of the Labor law as amended, had he acted otherwise.

"I recommend, therefore, that you communicate with the Commissioner of Bridges and request him to inform you whether or not the componention, fixed by him for his employees is in fact at the prevailing rate of wages in their occupation, and if his answer should be in the affirmative, you will be justified in certifying the payrolls at the amounts named."

It is now known to the heads of departments that not only will the cost of labor be greatly increased, but the city will also be confronted with hundreds—probably thousands—of law-suits for the difference in the rates paid by the city and the prevailing rate since the law went into effect in 1894. A precedent has already been established in the case of Josiah T. Allen, a painter in the Fire Department, who obtained hydromer against the city last week for \$1,729, being the difference between \$2.50 a day, the wages he had been receiving, and \$3.50, the union rate since the law went into effect. Andrew J. Lusk, master workman of the Empire Labor Club of drivers and hostlers in the Street Cleaning Department, has been made the assignee of hundreds of claimanus under the law. The Park laborers, who have been receiving \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$1.76 a day, now want the difference between these amounts and \$2 a day, and a number of them

Fishermen a Lively Time.

John Bartini and Joe Lafranky, two Italian bermen, came very near meeting their deaths his morning off McNear's Point, in San Pablo Bay. Bartini and Lafranky had their nets set or the purpose of catching flounders, and when he tide started to turn they proceeded to pull in,

sized the anchor fell overboard and the craft was made fast.

The sea lion continued splashing the water at a terrific rate, and the Italians were badly frightened. They called for help, but their cries were of no avail, as their voices could not be heard a hundred yards, the wind blowing a terrific gale. Finally, after they had been in the water for fully three hours, a schooner was sighted coming from the l'atent brick yard, and the crew lowered a small boat and went to the rescue of the Italians, who were almost exhausted from fright and cold. After about an hour the boat was righted, the lion being killed with a shotgun from the schooner. It proved is be a large one, weighing fully 1,000 pounds. The lion was probably following a shoal of herring up the hay and ran foul of the net and succeeded in acting tangled up in it. The net is a contribute wreek. This is the second time that a sea has has been so caught in San Pablo Hay and almost at the cost of life.

The twenty-round contest between Billy Plimmer and Harry Ware, which was decided Plimmer and the property of the plant of the relative analysis has desired a fixed analysis has desired as a company of the desired for the state of the s

PREPARE FOR SPRING.

Take Dr. Greene's Nervura Blood and Nerve Remedy.

The Best Spring Remedy to Take for Your Blood, Nerves, Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys.

Cured of Sleeplessness, Dizzi-ness, and Palpitation of the Debility by Dr. Greene's Ner-

Mrs. DAVID DOUGAN, Elizabethtown, N. Y., says:

"I have used Dr. Greene's Nervura

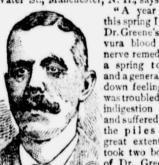
blood and nerve remedy for three years. I have been troubled with palpitation of without good results. I have derived great good from the use of Dr.

Mrs. David Dr. Greene's No.

Mrs. David Dougan. vura and always considered it 'my medicine.' A friend of mine said she had known of doctors who had recommended it for their patients in cases like mine, and she felt sure it would do me good. I am thankful to say that she was right, for it did for me all that she recommended for it. I gladly recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy to all and I often advise people to use it."

Run Down from Spring Debility. Dr. Greene's Nervura Cured Him.

Lieut. JOHN H. WALES, JR., of the S. Bean Steam Fire Engine Co., of 19 medicine, Dr. Water St., Manchester, N. H., says:



and suffered with the piles to a great extent. I away from my bladder as large as a date stone,

IOHN H. WALES, JR. and nerve remedy and am free to say that the prescription helped me materially. I would recommend the medicine to any one.'

FROM VALE'S TANK TO HARBOR.

Crew Candidates. continues he will put a number of his crew can-

between a rocking boat and a stationary tank between a rocking boat and a stationary tank are so great that the handling of the blades oan be learned only by an actual experience on the water. W. B. Williams, stroke of last year's 'Varsity eight, and R. M. Patterson, bow of the four, have been coaching the senior squad, which is now reduced to twenty men. This squad has been doing the best work of any class because a good many of the men have received considerable experience in the scule or ews and so learn easily. The juniors under the tutelege of Brown, five in last year's boat, and Mitchell of the four, have made almost as accopt progress. Their difficulty has been in getting the learned of the four have made almost as accopt progress. Their difficulty has been in getting the learned of the four have made almost as a good many of the men have received considerable experience in the scule of the tutelege of Brown, five in last year's boat and steady their bodies. Cross. Ire-and and Cameron have been in charge of Brown, and Mitchell. Capt Allen himself has been looking after the freshmen, assisted by a number of list of the control of the four have been in charge of Brown, and the future. The Syce is a keel both the first the state of the state

Not Quite a Sure Thing.

From the Chicago Tribune. What number?" asked the girl at the central station.
"Seventeen seventy-seven Main." answered the man at the phone.
"One, seven, double seven Main?" said the girl.
"I've lost." growled the man. "I had bet a

vura.

Mr. VERNON L. SMALL, who is teacher of South Deer Isle, Me., says: "In the spring of 1899, owing to close application to mental work and indoor

confinement, I became afflicted with nervous dysthe heart, diz-ziness, and extent that I was ziness, and sleeplessness, and during this time I tried several kinds of medicines without good extent that I was obliged to give up the work in which I was engaged. I was completely run down and could eat scarcely

that I was on the VERNON L. SMALL. prostration. On the advice of a friend I began taking Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy and after taking three bottles my health was greatly improved. I was able to resume work again, and could eat anything without its hurting me. I would recommend the me. I would recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy to any one similarly afflicted."

Cured of Kidney and Liver

Trouble. Mrs. JOSEPHINE DEAGLE, 29 Vine St. Charlestown, Mass., says: "I desire very much to add my testi-

monial as to the value of that wonderful Greene's Ner-"A year ago this spring I took Dr. Greene's Ner- I had suffered vura blood and vura blood and from great pain nerve remedy for and difficulty in a spring tonic passing water, and a general run- and after taking down feeling. I five bottles of was troubled with Neryura I had a indigestion also, and suffered with away from my

took two bottles of Dr. Greene's time I have had Nervura blood no trouble. I would recommend Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy to all who suffer from liver, kidney, or bladder troubles. It certainly cured me and will do all that is claimed for it."

for Racing.

LOOKS PROMISING FOR YACHTING.

Capt. Allen Talks of Outdoor Work for His | Builders Are Busy Turning Out New Bonton NEW HAVEN, Feb. 24.—Capt. Fred Allen of the | So many new boats are being built now that Yale crew says that if the present mild weather | with the cracks of last season, some of which are to be altered and improved, the outlook for a didates at work on the harbor in a short time. | brilliant yacht racing season is exceedingly good. The men have been practising in the tanks for | Class G takes in all sloops, cutters and yawls over a little over a month, and have learned about eighty feet racing length. In this class are Coall that can be taught them indoors. For the lumbia, Defender, Vigilant and Navahoe. Copast two weeks they have been using the sliding seats, and have been drilled carefully in the body work and the necessity of having complete harmony of action throughout a boat. The thing that the most stress has been laid upon is getting the bands away quickly on the recover, and then following very slowly with the slides. The great tendency of all the freshmen is to shoot their slides away quickly on the catch, instead of waiting until their bodies are perpendicular over them, and then on the recover to rush the slides back, which stops a boat seriously.

At first only the men who have had considerable experience in a boat will be taken to the harbor. Little has yet been done about the blade work as the difference in the conditions between a rocking boat and a stationary tank between a rock and the rocommission, but Commodore Percy Chubo of Rounding Commission,

the other one together from designs by Clinton H. Crane.

In Class N. 25 to 30 feet racing length, there will be J. R. Maxwell, Jr's Oiseau, built by Herreshoff; J. N. Alker's Alerion, also built by Herreshoff; J. F. Dingee's Marguerite, and Clinton H. Crane's Momo. All these were raced last year and proved to be fast. Alfred Peats, Jr., has ordered a new boat for this class from designs by B. B. Crowninshield, which is to be built by F. Wood. Several of the hig "cate" are to appear as sloops this year and, as they will be practically new boats, will help to make this class interesting. Changes are to be made in T. A. McDonadi's Kit, C. T. Pierce's Dot and W. A. Ward's Windora.